

SELECTIONS FROM THE VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 27th June 1893.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.
	URDU.							
	Monthly.			1893.		1893.		
1	Khattari Hitkari	...	Dina Náth	For	June ...	25th	June ...	640 copies.
2	Vaishya Hitkari ...	Meerut	Mohan Lál	"	" ...	"	"
	Bi-monthly.							
3	Akhtar-i-Hind ...	Amroha (Moradabad).	Májid Hussain	20th	June ...	22nd	"
4	Jubilee Paper ...	Lucknow	Yáqub Khán	16th	" ...	21st	" ...	300 copies.
5	Khurshaid-i-Nānpará	Nānpará, Bahraich.	Maulvi Yahya Ali	1st	" ...	"	"
6	Nazm Akhbár	Lucknow	Dwáriká Prasád	5th & 20th	" ...	22nd & 25th	" ...	250 copies.
7	Dabir-i-Hind	Agra	Amín-ul-dín	10th & 20th	" ...	21st & 27th	" ...	45 "
8	Hámid-ul-Akbbár	Moradabad	Iláhi Bakhsh	22nd	" ...	25th	" ...	200 "
9	Mufid-i-Am	Agra	Qádir Ali	20th	" ...	22nd	" ...	100 "
	Weekly.							
10	Agra Akhbár	Do.	Tajammul Hussain	14th	June ...	23rd	June ...	265 copies.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.
URDU—(concluded).								
Weekly—(concluded).				1893.		1893.		
11	Agra Punch ...	Agra ...	Ahīd-ul-dīn Beg ...	16th	June ...	22nd	June ...	210 copies.
12	Akhbār-i-Ālam ...	Meerut ...	Mugarrab Husain Khān.	20th	" ...	23rd	" ...	65 "
13	Akhbār-i-Islām ...	Agra ...	Abdul Majid Khān...	22nd	" ...	"	" ...	"
14	Anīs-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Rām Chandra Vaisha.	17th & 24th	" ...	21st & 26th	" ...	590 copies.
15	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Bishun Lal ...	17th	" ...	21st	" ...	158 "
16	Cawnpore Gazette ...	Cawnpore ...	Harnām Singh ...	15th	" ...	23rd	" ...	450 "
17	Colonel ...	Moradabad ...	Banwāri Lal ...	16th	" ...	21st	" ...	500 "
18	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Thākur Prasād ...	17th	" ...	23rd	" ...	250 "
19	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...	Rāmpur ...	Muhammad Husain,	19th	" ...	21st	" ...	446 "
20	Gorakhpur ...	Gorakhpur ...	Ahmad Abdul Karīm Khān.	17th	" ...	22nd	" ...	"
21	Hindustāni ...	Lucknow ...	Gangā Prasād Varmā,	21st	" ...	25th	" ...	300 copies.
22	Kārnāmāh ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yāqūb...	17th	" ...	21st	" ...	275 "
23	Kāyasth Conference Gazette...	Ditto ...	Dipnarāyan Varma...	16th	" ...	24th	" ...	"
24	Matla-i-Nūr ...	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	24th	" ...	26th	" ...	44 copies.
25	Mīhr-i-Nimroz ...	Bijnor ...	Karīm-ullah ...	21st May & 21st June.	"	25th	" ...	400 "
26	Naiyar-i-Āzam ...	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali ...	12th & 19th	"	21st & 27th	" ...	250 "
27	Nasīm-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Jamna Dās Biswas...	23rd	"	24th	" ...	450 "
28	Nāsir-i-Hind ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Ali ...	24th	"	27th	" ...	40 "
29	Nūr-ul-Anwār ...	Cawnpore ...	Abdul Hamīd ...	10th	"	22nd	" ...	196 "
30	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Sajjād Husain ...	8th	"	25th	" ...	360 "
31	Police News ...	Meerut ...	Habib Ahmad ...	16th	"	21st	" ...	"
32	Rahbar ...	Moradabad ...	Partāp Kishun ...	24th	"	26th	" ...	220 copies.
33	Sitāra-i-Hind ...	Ditto ...	Banwāri Lal ...	20th	"	27th	" ...	130 "
34	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor ...	Jairāj Singh ...	"	"	25th	" ...	304 "
35	Tohfa-i-Qādiri ...	Ballia ...	Abdul Qādir ...	18th	"	21st	" ...	"
Daily.								
36	Oudh Akhbār ...	Lucknow ...	Sheo Prasād ...	21st to 27th June ...		21st to 27th June ...		521 copies (including 87 copies taken by Government).
URDU-ENGLISH.								
Bi-weekly.								
37	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Mumtāz-ul-din ...	20th & 23rd June ...		22nd & 25th June ...		464 copies (including 382 copies taken by Government).
HINDI.								
Weekly.								
38	Almora Akhbār ...	Almora ...	Sadā Nand ...	19th	June ...	22nd	June ...	116 copies.
39	Bhārat Jīwan ...	Benares ...	Rām Krishn Varmā	"	" ...	"	" ...	1,500 "
40	Goewak ...	Ditto ...	Jagat Nārāyan ...	22nd	" ...	25th	" ...	"
41	Khichri Samāchār ...	Mirzapur ...	Madho Prasād ...	17th	" ...	23rd	" ...	400 copies.
42	Nāgri Nīrad ...	Ditto ...	Kashi Prasād ...	22nd	" ...	25th	" ...	200 "
43	Prayāg Samāchār ...	Allahabad ...	Jagan Nāth ...	"	" ...	23rd	" ...	500 "
44	Sajjan Kīrti Sudhakar ...	Udaipur ...	Ashyā Chālak Dān...	19th	" ...	"	" ...	100 "
Daily.								
45	Hindustān ...	Kālakankar (Partābgarh).	Devi Dayāl Shukla...	20th to 25th June ...		21st to 26th June...		470 copies.
HINDI-URDU.								
Weekly.								
46	Kāshi Patrika ...	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	9th & 23rd June ...		24th	June ...	451 copies (including 345 copies taken by Government).
Bi-weekly.								
47	Jaipur Gazette ...	Jaipur ...	Mahāvīr Prasād ...	7th & 10th June ...		24th	June ...	100 copies.
MARATHI.								
Weekly.								
48	Subodh Sindhu ...	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayagi.	21st	June ...	24th	June ...	320 copies.
MARATHI-ENGLISH.								
Weekly.								
49	Nyāya Sudhā ...	Nāgpur ...	Sadā Shiva Rām Chandra Patwardhan	19th	June ...	23rd	June ...	450 copies.
GORKHA.								
Weekly.								
50	Bhārat Jīwan ...	Benares ...	Rām Krishn Varma	23rd	June ...	26th	June ...	650 copies.

I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

1. The *Sitara-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 20th June, in an article headed "Why are the English so much afraid of the advance of Russia?" observes that the Government of India really fears its own subjects more than the Russians.

Russia and India.

SITARA-I-HIND.
June 20th, 1893.

If any danger were apprehended from Russia, it would not go on occupying foreign territories beyond its own frontiers and imposing new taxes on the people who are already groaning under their burdens. The children of the soil are really more interested in the protection of their country than the English; but still the Government of India does not enlist them as volunteers, while it is steadily increasing the military expenditure. The British administration in this country is based on wrong principles, and this is the reason why Russians are encouraged to think of invading this country. But people in England have lately become alive to the mistake and do not now readily accept the reports of Anglo-Indian officials as correct. It is the duty of natives to avail themselves of the opportunity to get the faults of the administration remedied.

2. The *Bharat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 19th June, praises the Maharaja of Cooch Behar for the abolition of capital punishment in his state, and observes that it would be well if his example were followed by other princes and the Government of India. Imprisonment for life is really more deterrent in its effects than capital punishment.

Abolition of capital punishment in
Cooch Behar.*BHARAT JIWAN.*
June 19th, 1893.

3. The *Colonel* (Moradabad), of the 16th June, states that the British Indian Association of Moradabad holds a public meeting every year in honor of the Empress' Birthday, one of the European officers of the district being invited to preside on the occasion. The members of the Association,

Queen's Birthday meeting and Mr.
Mulock, Moradabad.*COLONEL.*
June 16th, 1893.

posing as representatives of the people, make speeches expressing their loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty, and the President thanks them for their feelings of loyalty and friendship. But this year Mr. Mulock, the District and Sessions Judge, who occupied the chair, distinctly told them that all their loyalty was moonshine and gave them a lesson which they will not forget for a long time. They ought to see that many European officers do not approve of false flattery. They were not well advised in referring to the withdrawal of the jury notification of the Bengal Government, the reform of the Legislative Councils, the return of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji to Parliament, and other such measures in their speeches. The grant of any privileges to the people means a curtailment of the powers of the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy and cannot therefore be viewed with complacency by them. Allusion to the matters above referred to was unnecessary at a meeting held in honor of the Queen's Birthday.

II.—ADMINISTRATION.

4. The *Hindustan* (Kálakankar), of the 23rd and 24th June, refers to the objections urged by the *Pioneer* against the simultaneous Civil Service examinations in England and India, and observes that some narrow-minded Anglo-Indian journalists are ready to advance most pre-

The simultaneous Civil Service ex-
aminations.*HINDUSTAN.*
June 23rd and 24th,
1893.

posterous arguments in support of their cause. Education has made more or less progress in every part of the country, and there is no reason why the other classes should not be able to compete with the Bengalis, Parsis, and Mahratta Brahmans with success. Even if only the latter classes were successful, the country would be benefited, inasmuch as the salaries paid to native civilians would be locally spent. The allegation that native soldiers look down with contempt on Bengalis is unfounded. The contention that the holding of the Indian Civil Service examination in this country would necessitate the holding of the same examination in Australia and Canada is simply preposterous. There are parliaments in those British colonies. Is the *Pioneer* prepared to recommend the establishment of a parliament in this country?

ODDH AKHBAR.
June 22nd, 1893.

5. The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 22nd June, publishes a communication from a correspondent who observes that the *Advocate* of Lucknow finds fault with everything and is ready to denounce even the most benevolent measures. It is nothing if not hostile to our popular

The *Advocate* and the election of Babu Sri Ram as a member of the Local Legislative Council.

Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Mulock, in whose coat it picks holes every week. The objections raised by it to the election of Babu Sri Ram, Rae Bahádúr, as a member of the Provincial Legislative Council are groundless. The Babu who is a Government pleader cannot be considered a Government servant. Government pleaders are appointed only for five years and no account is kept of their services. Fixed monthly allowances paid them by Government are only intended as retaining fees. The Congress leaders themselves contended that Government pleaders were not Government servants and should be allowed to attend Congress meetings, and Government accepted their contention. Babu Sri Ram himself once attended the Annual Congress Assembly, although he was a Government Pleader. Supposing for argument's sake that he is a Government servant; even in that case he is perfectly eligible for nomination to a seat on the Legislative Council by the Municipal Boards. There is nothing in the new Indian Councils Act and in the rules framed by the Government of India and the Local Government under that Act to prevent the election of Government officials as members of the Local Legislative Council. The Viceroy declared in his speech that the Government of India had proposed that officials should be ineligible for election, but that the Secretary of State did not approve of the proposal, and that the provision was therefore dropped out of the Bill. The *Advocate* itself, in its issue of 24th March 1893, took exception to the interference of the Secretary of State in the matter, but it appears to have a very short memory. Another ground on which the *Advocate* considers Babu Sri Ram's election as invalid is that Mr. Mulock had no right to vote for him. This objection is equally unfounded. Under the rules the members of a municipal board can elect any man from among themselves, whether he be an official or non-official, as their representative, and he is entitled to vote at the election for a member. The *Advocate* has abused Munshi Thakur Prasad, the Bareilly delegate, who is represented as having told Mr. Hamid Ali Khan, with tears in his eyes, that he would reluctantly vote for Babu Sri Ram, owing to the strong pressure that had been brought to bear on him. Now Munshi Thakur Prasad is a respectable and intelligent man and is well known for his independence of character. He could not be expected to yield to any pressure and may justly exclaim "Save me from my friends." Yesterday he was praised to the skies, and to-day he is freely abused. The *Hindustáni* goes the length of declaring that he was elected delegate by the Bareilly municipal board on the distinct understanding that he would give his vote in favour of Mr. Hamid Ali Khan. It is simply impossible that he should have accepted the commission on such a condition and agreed to vote against his conscience. He has fully justified his selection by the Board. Babu Sri Ram has received a high English education, possesses landed property, and is a successful pleader. His sympathies are with the people, and he even attended the Calcutta and the Allahabad National Congresses. The statement of the *Advocate* to the effect that on the day of election Kunwar Kamta Prasad, tahsildár, took Munshi Thakur Prasad with him to the Chhatar Manzil and placed him in charge of Mr. Mulock is false. The insinuation that Mr. Mulock exerted his influence on behalf of Babu Sri Ram is equally unfounded.

HINDUSTANI.
June 21st, 1893.

6. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 21st June, adverting to the election held at the Chhatar Manzil, Lucknow, on the 19th inst. observes that no special police guard was placed at the Chhatar Manzil on that day, as on the occasion of the previous election. Rája Jag Mohan Singh

Election of a member for the Legislative Council by the representatives of the District Boards, Lucknow.

proposed Mr. Mulock to take the chair, but Mr. Mulock declined, and then Rája Kishan Kumar was elected Chairman. Kunwar Lutf Ali Khan proposed Kunwar Faiyáz Ali Khan for election as member. He had hardly finished his speech when Mr. Mulock, who appeared to be full of sympathy with Musalmáns at the time, rose to support him and said that the election of a Musalmán was necessary! Why did not Mr. Mulock support Babu Manohar Lal, who proposed Mr. Hamid Ali Khan to be a member at the previous election? Does he bear ill-will to Mr. Hamid Ali

Khan? The voters were not the landholders and honorary magistrates of Lucknow that they should feel obliged to carry out the wishes of the District Magistrate. A majority of the voters voted for Seth Lachhman Das, who was consequently elected. The *Hindustani* does not approve of the Seth's election on the ground that he has received no education, and thinks that, putting aside Rae Nihal Chand, Thakur Umrao Singh, and Babu Pitam Rao who had voluntarily retired from the field, Rája Sham Singh of Tajpur would make a better member than the Seth. But the Seth is a quiet and good-natured man, and if no good can be expected from him, he will do no harm.

7. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 21st June, states that when some of the representatives of the District Boards who had

HINDUSTANI.
June 21st, 1893.

Mr. Mulock and the voters, Luck-
now.

gone to Lucknow to elect a member for the Legislative Council on the 19th June, called upon Mr. Mulock on 17th idem, he told them that he would see

them after the election was over. He said that in connection with the previous election he was falsely accused of having influenced the voters. Mr. Mulock is Deputy Commissioner, and therefore he must be believed. But Munshi Nawal Kishore and Chaudhri Nasrat Ali went to a voter and told him that the Deputy Commissioner was anxious to see him and that it would be well for him to go and see that officer. Did Mr. Mulock ask the Munshi and the Chaudhri to do so? If not, they should be called on for an explanation.

8. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 21st June, referring to the C. D. question, thanks the members of the Purity League for their efforts to save Indian women from sin, but it is afraid that the remedy would prove worse than the disease if the present system were abolished and Euro-

HINDUSTANI.
June 21st, 1893.

The C. D. question.

pean soldiers were allowed free access to towns. In that case they would harass and assault respectable unprotected women in streets, as they formerly used to do. A European soldier who is pampered at the expense of the taxpayer and is elated with the pride of race, cannot be expected to exercise any restraint on his carnal desires. Under these circumstances it would be better if the present cantonment system were maintained on the principle that the lesser of two evils is preferable; but if it be abolished, women should be sent out from England for the gratification of the carnal desires of European soldiers, or at all events European soldiers should not be allowed access to towns.

9. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 15th June, states that in spite of the numerous hardships and grievances from which the natives are suffering, they are animated by no other feelings than those of loyalty and friendship towards Government, the existence of such feelings being chiefly due to their

CAWNPORE GAZETTE,
June 15th, 1893.

The Rájputána railway rape case.

firm belief in the impartiality of the Courts of Justice, especially the higher courts. If that belief should ever receive a rude shock (which Heaven forbid!), our attachment to Government could not possibly remain unaffected. If Europeans were allowed to oppress us and to ill-treat our unprotected women with impunity, we could not have the same respect for Government as at present. The authorities are bound to protect our lives, honor, and property which God has been pleased to entrust to them; and they will be responsible for any dereliction of duty on the Day of Judgment. The *Cawnpore Gazette* gives a brief account of the Rájputána railway rape case, and thinks that Mr. Justice Blair betrayed utter ignorance of native customs and character in attaching great importance to the inconsistency in Ruri's previous statements and in fancying that the case had been got up by the police. The editor is surprised that Europeans possessing so little knowledge of the people should be appointed to try cases in which their lives, honor, and property are at stake. Native women who value chastity more than any other thing in the world are not very ready, like the women of other countries, to give publicity to outrages committed on them. Ruri was at first naturally averse to announce that she had been dishonoured by Price. But when she was subsequently convinced of the necessity of telling the whole truth, she made a clean breast of it. It is simply impossible that a woman should bring herself and her family into

disrepute and make herself liable to excommunication by falsely accusing a man of rape at the instigation of the police. The effect on the public mind of the rape committed on an unprotected woman by a European and of his unjust acquittal by the High Court may be easily imagined.

POLICE NEWS.
June 16th, 1893.

10. The *Police News* (Meerut), of the 16th June, complains that there is great delay in the disposal of appeals made by subordinate police officials to Commissioners against their dismissals, the delay in some cases exceeding even a year. An inquiry into the appeals disposed of by the Commissioner of Meerut during the last two or three years will at once show the truth of the complaint. Such delay must press hard on the officials concerned and prevent educated men from entering the police force. Commissioners should have really nothing to do with the police. Nothing could be more preposterous than the present system under which Commissioners, whose pay is Rs. 3,000, are subordinate to the Inspector-General of Police, whose pay is Rs. 2,500, in police matters. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police should be empowered to hear appeals from subordinate police officials, the Commissioners being relieved of the work. Again, it is not enough that in dismissing an appeal an officer should simply say that he sees no ground to interfere; he ought to give his reasons for non-interference.

POLICE NEWS.
June 16th, 1893.

11. The *Police News* (Meerut), of the 16th June, regrets to notice that Mr. C. J. A. Hoskins, the District Superintendent of Police, Cawnpore, not finding his services duly recognised, desires to sever his connection with the police force. He will get himself transferred to some other department or have his services placed at the disposal of some native state. He acquitted himself well as a transport officer during the Kabul war. He killed Jhanda, the noted dakait leader, who had made himself a terror to the Meerut district, breaking up his gang, and brought the murderers of General Azim-ud-din Khan in Rampur to justice, which was a very difficult task. Serious crime greatly increased at Cawnpore, but he has been able to check it in no time. But he has not been rewarded adequately for his important services. A reward of Rs. 15,000 had been offered in the Rampur murder case, but it is believed that he was paid only Rs. 9,000. He was entitled to promotion to the higher grade. At all events the title of C.I.E. should be bestowed on him.

HINDUSTÁN.
June 21st, 1893.

12. A correspondent of the *Hindustán* (Kálakankar), of the 21st June, complains that the European indigo planters in Behar, especially in Tirhoot, exercise great tyranny and oppression on cultivators and even subject them to cruel treatment. Their holdings are forcibly occupied, and if they fail to pay the instalments of rent on fixed days, they are cruelly dealt with.

NAZM AKHBAR.
June 20th, 1893.

13. The *Nazm Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 20th June, publishes an article in verse, in which the editor observes that the bodies, especially the spleens, of natives have been strangely made. They can bear the strongest blows inflicted by natives, but break like glass under the slightest blows inflicted by Europeans. Indeed, even if a European only touches a native's body in love with his gentle hands, the latter allows his spleen to be ruptured and dies in order to bring the former into difficulty. But European doctors and judges are fully alive to the brittleness of the spleens of natives. Lately a good-natured European soldier at Benares gently kicked a pankha coolie for some fault or another on the part of the latter, who has turned out to be a great impostor. He has suspended his breath pretending to be dead, and there is reason to fear that he will not awake from his long sleep till Judgment Day. The poor soldier is in trouble, but the diseased spleen of the coolie bears eloquent testimony in his favour. The court which tries him cannot be cruel to him and will see its way to release him, inflicting a nominal fine if necessary.

ANIS-I-HIND.
June 24th, 1893.

14. The *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 24th June, protests against the resolution of the Benares Municipal Board regarding the levy of a tax from men who arrive at Benares by rail, and observes that Benares, being a sacred city of the Hindus, is visited by a large number of Hindu pilgrims.

Levy of a tax by the Municipal Board from visitors to Benares.

Hence the levy of a tax from them will be a kind of interference with their religion, particularly as no special comforts will be provided for them in return. As the tax will affect Hindus throughout the country, the Board should have consulted them before introducing it; the publication of a notice within the Benares Municipality was not enough. It is hoped Sir Charles Crosthwaite will not sanction such an unjustifiable measure. The inhabitants of Benares who will benefit by the water and sewerage works should pay for them.

RAHBAR.
June 24th, 1893.

15. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 24th June, expresses disapproval of the tax on the ground that it is unjust to tax the inhabitants of other places to meet the cost of a measure which is chiefly intended for the benefit of the residents

The same.

of Benares, and observes that many inhabitants of Benares might have frequent occasion to leave and return to the town. The levy of a tax from them on each occasion would involve hardship to them.

RAHBAR.
June 24th, 1893.

16. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 24th June, with reference to the income tax assessments at Moradabad, observes that separate notices are served on men whose incomes are estimated at Rs. 200 or more a month, and they are allowed to pay the tax in two instalments. But in the case

Assessment of the income tax at Moradabad.

of other men lists giving their names and the amounts assessed on them are put up in different parts of the city. But many of those whose incomes are really below the minimum taxable incomes cannot be expected to refer to the lists, and it should also be remembered that the lists are soon torn up. It would be well therefore if a separate notice were served on each man, in order that he might file objections if necessary. Moreover, the indulgence as to the payment of the tax in two instalments, which is already shown to those who are assessed at large amounts, should be extended to others.

NASIM-I-AGRA.
June 23rd, 1893.

17. The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd June, adverting to the orders issued by the Munsif at Khurja, Bulandshahr, regarding the dress to be worn by pleaders when appearing before court, observes that the editor does not think that a Munsif

Orders issued by the Munsif at Khurja regarding the dress of pleaders.

could prescribe any dress for pleaders on his own responsibility. No dress has yet been prescribed by the High Court for the subordinate court pleaders.

ALMORA AKHBAR.
June 19th, 1893.

18. The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 19th June, adverting to the assault committed by Lieutenant West on Pandit Gusain Datta Bhatta at Almora, is glad to state that the dispute has been amicably settled in a satisfactory manner.

Apology made by Lieutenant West to Pandit Gusain Datta Bhatta, Almora.

Lieutenant West made a written apology, declaring that the assault was committed in a sudden fit of excitement and promising not to offend again, and at the Pandit's request paid Rs. 50 for his vakil's fee. The vakil sent for ten rupees' worth of sweetmeat and distributed it among the people who were present on the occasion.

HINDUSTAN.
June 22nd, 1893.

19. The *Hindustan* (Kálakankar), of the 22nd June, adverting to the annual report on the management and the condition of the Sansia settlement at Sultánpur, praises the Government of these provinces for the efforts made by it to

The Sansia settlement at Sultánpur.

reclaim the Sansias who are professional robbers and to teach them useful industries in order that they may be able to earn an honest livelihood.

III.—POST-OFFICE.

PRAYAG SAMÁCHÁR.
June 22nd, 1893.

20. The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 22nd June, complains that the arrangements regarding the village dák are generally very unsatisfactory. The "bearing" letters are delivered to the addressees several weeks after they have been posted; while most of the paid letters and post-cards never reach their destination, being evidently destroyed by postmen. Something ought to be done to remedy the evil. If no other arrangement be possible, the work should be entrusted to village chaukidárs, who may, if necessary, be allowed to take a pie or so from the addressees for each letter delivered as remuneration for their services.

Village post.

IV.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

KHICHRI SAMÁCHÁR.
June 17th, 1893.

21. The *Khichri Samáchár* (Mirzapur), of the 17th June, states that formerly only such pariah dogs as were mad or affected by some other bad disease were killed, dogs protected by collars being spared. But a proclamation has lately been issued regarding the indiscriminate slaughter of all dogs. Such a measure will be opposed to Government Order No. 1648A., dated 17th July 1874, by which District Magistrates were directed to effect the destruction of dogs without hurting the feelings of the people, and is objectionable on the ground that dogs are useful animals. Hence the Magistrate should re-consider his orders.

The killing of pariah dogs at Mirzapur.

KHICHRI SAMÁCHÁR.
June 17th, 1893.

22. The same paper states that some of the reservoirs, constructed in different parts of the Mirzapur city in connection with the watering of roads, as for instance the one at Trimoháni, are no longer used; they get filled with water during the rains, and then there is the fear of children falling into them and being drowned. They therefore should be filled up with earth.

Reservoirs at Mirzapur.

CAWNPORE GAZETTE.
June 15th, 1893.

23. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 15th June, publishes a communication from Pandit Ram Bilas, Shahabad, Hardoi district, who gives the substance of a small vernacular pamphlet of which he has received a number of copies which he is distributing free. The author has endeavoured to show that all the other religions of the world have emanated from the Arya religion, which is consequently superior to all of them, and has referred to the fidelity of Hindu women to their husbands. In conclusion he has advised Her Majesty to conduct the administration of this country through one of her sons and to adopt the Arya religion in order to make her rule still more popular with the Hindus and place it on a stronger foundation, especially as the Russians are anxious to obtain possession of this country. If they anticipate the British and become converts to the Hindu religion, they would gain the goodwill of the people to a large extent.

A religious pamphlet published by a member of the Arya Samáj.

NAZM AKHBÁR.
June 20th, 1893.

24. The *Nazm Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 20th June, in a supplement, complains that at Naubasta in Lucknow a house owner has encroached on municipal land by building steps at several places in front of his house, the width of the street being reduced from 8 to 5 feet in consequence, to the great inconvenience of the public. The bench of Honorary Magistrates before which he was arraigned has let him off with a nominal fine of a few annas. The Deputy Commissioner should inquire into the matter and order the steps to be demolished.

Alleged encroachment on municipal land by a house owner at Naubasta, Lucknow.

ALLAHABAD :
The 1st July 1893. }

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.